

strict court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 34 bottles of Summus at Providence, R. I., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 29, 1935, by the Fox Drug Co., from New Bedford, Mass., and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted essentially of water, alcohol, borax, sodium bicarbonate, and a small amount of a zinc compound, a red coloring matter, and flavoring materials including oil of cassia.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, borne upon the label, were false and fraudulent: "Healing * * * Used in the treatment of Tonsillitis, Nasal Catarrh, Spongy and Bleeding Gums. Quickly Relieves Soreness and discomfort following Teeth Extraction. * * * Reduces Inflammation. Heals diseased Mucous surfaces of the Mouth and Throat. Purifies. * * *."

On March 12, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

27245. Misbranding of Zonalife. U. S. v. 24 Cases and 216 Bottles of Zonalife. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 39091, 39166. Sample nos. 22715-C, 33402-C.)

The label of this article bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On February 15 and March 3, 1937, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Michigan and the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 24 cases each containing 36 bottles of Zonalife at Detroit, Mich., and 216 bottles of Zonalife at Atlanta, Ga. It was alleged that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, the 216 bottles on or about January 11, 1937, and the 24 cases on or about January 18, 22, and 28, 1937, by Zonalife Distributors, from St. Louis, Mo., and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate and water, with small quantities of iron and sodium compounds, salicylic acid, methyl salicylate, and saccharin.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, borne on the bottle labels, were false and fraudulent: "Zonalife * * * We have Testimonials from many who have suffered from Indigestion * * * Headaches, Sluggish Kidneys, Rheumatism and High Blood Pressure, who claim great relief by using Zonalife."

On March 10 and 27, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

27246. Adulteration and misbranding of absorbent cotton. U. S. v. 43 Pounds, et al., of Absorbent Cotton. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39095. Sample no. 22544-C.)

This article did not comply with the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia for absorbent cotton, since it was contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

On March 29, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 177 pounds and 5 ounces of absorbent cotton at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce in several consignments on or about September 23, October 29, and November 3 and 30, 1936, and January 6 and 28, 1937, by the Carolina Absorbent Cotton Co., from Charlotte, N. C., and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, namely, absorbent cotton, which requires that absorbent cotton consist of "the hairs of the seed of cultivated varieties of *Gossypium herbaceum* Linne", or of other species of *Gossypium* (family Malvaceae), freed from adhering impurities"; in that it had not been freed from adhering impurities but was contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Bestever Absorbent Cotton" with respect to all lots, and "This Package Contains Absorbent Cotton Prepared by Surgically—Clean Methods", with respect to portions, borne on